

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF LIVONECA FROM THE COAST OF PANAMA.

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The species to be described below was collected in Panama by Dr. W. L. Jones in 1885. The type and only specimen is in the collection of the University of Pennsylvania.

LIVONECA CONVEXA, new species.

Body twice as long as wide, 9 mm.: 18 mm.

Head wider than long, 2 mm. long: 3 mm. wide at the base. The anterior end is 2 mm. wide and is roundly truncate. The posterior margin is widely rounded, with a slight indication of a small median lobe. The eyes are small, round, and vanishing, but still distinct. The first pair of antennae are separated by a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They are composed of seven articles and extend one-fourth the length of the first thoracic segment. The second pair of antennae are composed of nine articles and extend to the middle of the first thoracic segment.

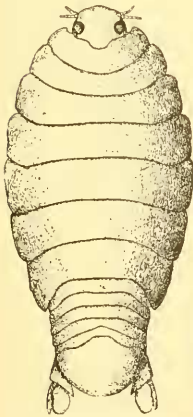


FIG. 1.—LIVONECA CONVEXA. $\times 3$.

The first and fourth thoracic segments are each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long. The second and third segments are shorter than the first and fourth and are subequal,

each being 1 mm. in length. The last three are about equal in length and are the longest, each being 2 mm. long. The epimera are present on all the segments, with the exception of the first, and extend the full length of the lateral margins.



FIG. 2.—LIVONECA CONVEXA. SEVENTH LEG. $\times 11\frac{1}{4}$.

All six segments of the abdomen are distinct. The sixth or terminal segment is very convex. There is a depressed line at the base. The posterior margin is rounded. The uropoda extend some distance beyond the extremity of the terminal abdominal segment. The inner distal angle of the peduncle reaches the extremity of the terminal abdominal segment. The branches are about equal in length, each being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and extend almost their entire length beyond the terminal segment of the abdomen. The inner branch is wider than the outer branch and rounded posteriorly, while the outer branch is acutely pointed. Both branches in the normal position lie folded under the abdomen.

The seven pairs of legs are prehensile. There is a low rounded carina on the basis of the last four pairs.

Only one specimen, a female, was collected at Panama by Dr. W. L. Jones in 1885. The type is in the University of Pennsylvania.